CHAPTER IX.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

978. The Department is organised on a system of Bureau, each Bureau being in charge of a specified branch of health work, such as Malaria control, vital statistics, health education, epidemic control, etc. The District Health Administration was under the charge of the District Health Officers.

979. The Health Units in the department functioned under the direct control and supervision of the respective District Health Officers of the concerned districts. Each Primary Centre had a full time Assistant Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for both curative and preventive work in his jurisdiction. A number of Primary Health Centres was grouped into a Secondary Centre which was under the control of a Medical Officer of Health. In the area comprising the Unit, the staff attended to the control of epidemic diseases, Maternity and Child Welfare services, school health, health education, environmental sanitation and curative services.

National Malaria Control Programme.

980. The National Malaria control programme in the State inaugurated during November 1953 has extended protection to 50 lakhs of people now. Formerly, Malaria control operations had provided protection to about 12 lakhs of people living in areas which were known to be moderate or highly endemic for malaria. The Government of India's assistance enabled the Department to take up areas of even new endemicity.

Laboratories.

981. The two institutions, *viz.*, the Public Health Institute and the Vaccine Institute manufacture the required quantity of plague, cholera, typhoid and smallpox vaccines for use in the State. The Public Health Institute serves as a State Public Health Laboratory where chemical and Bacteriological examination of water, sewage and analysis of food and drug articles is undertaken.

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982. The UNICEF supplied 1,56,000 lbs. of milk powder for distribution among the children in the State. They have also supplied 52 maternity kit bags for the use of Nurses and Midwives working in the Health Units.

983. A combined Rural Health Education Project sponsored by UNICEF/WHO is under negotiation which is proposed to strengthen and expand the general health services of the State.

984. Facilities are provided at the Ramanagaram Rural Training Centre for giving necessary training to the Health personnel recruited for the department. The Malaria Training Centre at Mandya has been giving intensive training to the field workers in Malaria control work. The Bureau of Health Education was conducting the Health Inspectors' Training Class.

985. B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme, Malaria control in Bellary District, National Malaria Control programme, Tribal Health Unit at Nisna and the Central Leprosarium at Bangalore which were considered as additional schemes coming under the First Five Year Plan were continued during the year.

Community Project and N. E. S. Blocks.

986. Health Units in the Community project area in Shimoga District were continued during the year.

987. The Leper Asylum (which was under the supervision of the Medical Department) was transferred to the Public Health Department for being converted into a Central Leprosarium.

Bangalore Corporation.

988. The general health of the City remained satisfactory. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox were reported and they were brought under control by prompt preventive measures.

Mysore.

989. The City of Mysore was free from plague and small-pox during the year.

990. Out of 1,741 deliveries missed by the midwives 27·7 per cent were reported to be due to want of assistance in the family in sending for a midwife in time. In most of these cases, it was the callousness of the elderly ladies in the house partly and laziness of the male members mostly to go and fetch the services of a midwife in time that was responsible for losing the cases for untrained Dhais.

Studies in relation to Malaria.

991. Entomological appraisal of malaria control operations with residual insecticides in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area was conducted.

992. Mosquitoes collected in Bellundegere, Gopalapura, Kyathangere and Guthalu during weekly collections were released into clean lamp chimneys soon after collection and were then transported to the laboratory, covered with wet lint and were kept in the insectory with feeds of raisim soaked in water to observe 24 hour mortality.

993. One thousand six hundred and four anophelines collected after the 3 rounds of treatment during the year were observed to die before 24 hours giving a 100 per cent 24 hour mortality among anopheline in the different ages of the residual deposit of 100 mgms. of D.D.T. per square foot.

Syllabus for malaria training centre, Mandya.

994. The pattern set by the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi was studied in devising a curriculum for Malaria Training Centre, Mandya and an abbreviated course of six weeks duration was arrived at laying maximum stress on practical work in the field and laboratory.

995. With the available laboratory facilities in each Session, eighteen candidates were trained.

Equipment.

996. The initial equipment in the form of microscopes, laboratory articles, books, etc., donated by the Rockefeller Foundation to the tune of 5,570 dollars formed the nucleus to which additions are being made by the Department.

997. *Saklespur Field Station.*—The Malaria Investigation Centre, Saklespur came into existence in September 1950. The Division of Medicine and Public Health of the Rockefeller Foundation supported the work of the Centre till April 1953.

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998. The objectives of the Centre according to the memorandum drawn up between the Government of Mysore and the Rockefeller Foundation were, to define the Epidemiology of Malaria in Malnad, semimalnad and irrigated areas of Hassan District, to evolve economic methods of malaria control, to critically appraise the existing malaria control operations in the State, to study the bionomics of the malaria sector species and to carry out special investigations contributing to the advancement of knowledge on malaria and insecticides.

Vaccine Section.

999. The demand for cholera vaccine during the year was very high as compared with the demand for the previous year. Fourteen lakhs seventy-seven thousand three-hundred (13,94,276) ccs of Cholera vaccine, 1,50,000 (1,56,750) ccs of Plague vaccine and 21,730 (37,900) ccs of typhoid vaccine were manufactured.

(ii) Vaccine Institute.

1000. The health of the calves in the Institute during the year was satisfactory. The demand for vaccine lymph from several indenting officers in the State was complied with.

1001. A total quantity of lymph enough for 14,57,880 (13,94,950) cases was issued during the year.

1002. In the Model Range Villages 2,016 (1,333) primary vaccinations were done.

1003. *B.C.G. Vaccine and Tuberculosis.*—The Tuberculosis Research Office team from Copenhagan, Denmark visited the State and conducted *Retests* of the groups covered by the mass compaign.

(iii) Vital Statistics.

1004. The compilation of Vital Statistics which was being done in taluk offices, was centralised in the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, Bangalore. The average number of returns received from villages stood at about 50 per cent of the number of inhabited villages.

1005. The births reported were 1,74,578 which gave a birth rate of 16·7 per mile of population as compared with